MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2015/2016

LEI 0057 - PROGRESSIVE ENGLISH

(All Groups)

29 FEBRUARY 2016
9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This question paper consists of **9** pages.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in **Sections A** and **B**. Answer only **ONE** question from **Section C**.
3. Shade your answers for **Sections A** and **B** in the OMR sheet, and answer **Section C** in the Answer Booklet.

SECTION A: GRAMMAR & STRUCTURE [35 MARKS]

Instructions: Answer all questions from 1-35.

Question I

Instructions: For questions 1-25, identify the **BEST** answer.

1. It usually _____ here a lot, but it _____ now.
   A. rained; rains
   B. rains; will rain
   C. rains; is not raining
   D. rained; is not raining

2. Ali _____ me yesterday. He _____ to ask me something.
   A. phones; wants
   B. phoned; wants
   C. phones; wanted
   D. phoned; wanted

3. Next month I _____ an iPhone 6s.
   A. buy
   B. bought
   C. am buying
   D. am going to buy

4. I _____ in the library all day, and I need a rest.
   A. study
   B. am studying
   C. have studied
   D. have been studying

5. My glasses _____ on the table this morning
   A. is
   B. are
   C. was
   D. were

6. I enjoy _____ long walks along the beach.
   A. take
   B. taking
   C. to take
   D. to taking

7. Mohammed _____ speak German, and he speaks it fluently.
   A. can
   B. could
   C. should
   D. will be able to

Continued...

8. I was supposed to go to the beach tomorrow, but they said it _____ rain.
   A. must
   B. might
   C. has to
   D. should

9. She managed _____ the door without the key.
   A. open
   B. to open
   C. opening
   D. to opening

10. By this time next week, she _____ on this project for a month.
   A. works
   B. will work
   C. has worked
   D. will have worked

11. Don't talk to me now. I _____ an important letter.
   A. write
   B. wrote
   C. am writing
   D. have written

12. I have to go now. It _____ dark.
   A. gets
   B. went
   C. is getting
   D. was getting

13. I _____ breakfast when the police arrived.
   A. had
   B. have
   C. am having
   D. was having

14. Yesterday, we _____ the movie that we _____ in the class.
   A. watch; discuss
   B. watched; had discussed
   C. have watched; had discusses
   D. were watching; were discussing

15. I am absolutely sure! She _____ arrived yesterday. I saw her ticket.
   A. may have
   B. must have
   C. could have
   D. might have

Continued...

16. She said, "I visited Perth last year." In indirect speech:
    A. She said that she visits Perth the previous year.
    B. She said that she visited Perth the previous year.
    C. She said that she had visited Perth the previous year.
    D. She said that she was visiting Perth the previous year.

17. Alisa decided _____ to Bali.
    A. go
    B. to go
    C. going
    D. to going

18. When you _____ tonight, we _____ out for dinner.
    A. arrived; went
    B. arrive; will go
    C. have arrived; go
    D. will arrive; have gone

19. She _____ a song that I _____ before.
    A. sang; never hear
    B. sings; never heard
    C. sang; had never heard
    D. will sing; had never heard

20. He said, "I am looking for my book." In indirect speech:
    A. He said that he looked for his book.
    B. He said that he is looking for his book.
    C. He said that he had looked for his book.
    D. He said that he was looking for his book.

21. This house _____ in 1952 by my grandfather.
    A. built
    B. builds
    C. had built
    D. was built

22. This is a hospital, so you _____ smoke here!
    A. may not
    B. must not
    C. might not
    D. don't have to

23. The man _____ to the hospital in an ambulance.
    A. took
    B. takes
    C. was taken
    D. was taking

Continued...

24. Recently, she _____ Arabic lessons.
A. took
B. takes
C. is taking
D. has been taking

25. Lisa _____ some exercise, so she _____ to gym this week.
A. needed; goes
B. needs; is going
C. will need; will go
D. is needing; is going

(25 marks)

Question II

Instructions: For questions 26-35, identify the underlined options that are **INCORRECT**.

26. Each of the football players are excited about the game.
A B C D

27. I am going to keep working until I finished this.
A B C D

28. When the teacher arrived this morning, Ahmed is not playing computer games.
A B C D

29. She is going to watch a movie when she will have finished her homework.
A B C D

30. While we were sitting at the breakfast table, the telephone has been ringing.
A B C D

31. They have moved to a new neighbourhood so that their children would attend a better school.
A B C D

32. A new hostel is being build near the university.
A B C D

33. The preparations have been completed by the time the guests arrived.
A B C D

34. I will have leave for home by the time he gets up.
A B C D

35. Thirty minutes are the time given to the students to complete the test.
A B C D

(10 marks)

Continued...

SECTION B: READING COMPREHENSION & VOCABULARY [25 MARKS]

Instructions: Read the passage carefully and answer all the questions from 36-60.

The Sweet History of Chocolate

1 The chocolate candy we enjoy today has a history that goes back over 500 years ago. The first people to make chocolate were the **ancient** tribes of Mexico and Central America, including the Incas, Aztec and Mayans. In those days, chocolate was not a candy bar but a bitter, spicy drink. The Mayans **mixed** roasted ground cacao beans with water, chili peppers, and vanilla. *They* found chocolate to be a refreshing drink and mood enhancer which led them to believe that it possessed magical and spiritual qualities. The Mayans worshipped a god of cacao and reserved chocolate for rulers, warriors, priests and nobles at holy ceremonies.

2 In 1519, Hernando Cortez, a Spanish soldier was welcomed by Montezuma, the 16th-century Aztec emperor and was **served** a chocolate drink in a golden cup. Cortez did not like the bitter taste, but he still took cacao seeds back to Spain. The Spanish began drinking chocolate, and soon they started to add milk and sugar. Chocolate was beginning to taste like what we drink today.

3 Although the Spanish sweetened the bitter drink, one thing remained unchanged: chocolate was still a delicious symbol of **luxury**, wealth and power. Chocolate drink was **sipped** by royal lips, and only Spanish elites could pay for the expensive import. It was very popular, but only the rich could **afford** it. Spain managed to keep chocolate a savoury secret for nearly a century, but when the daughter of Spanish King Philip III wed French King Louis XIII in 1615, she brought her love of chocolate with her to France. The popularity of chocolate quickly spread to other European courts, and nobles.

4 Chocolate remained a treat reserved for upper classes until a Dutch chemist, Coenraad Johannes van Houten, designed and **invented** the cocoa press which modernised chocolate-making. The cocoa press could squeeze the fatty cocoa butter from roasted cacao beans, leaving behind a dry cake that could be pounded into a fine powder. The powder could be mixed with liquids and other **ingredients** such as vanilla powder and sugar. The introduction of cocoa powder not only made creating chocolate drinks much easier, but also made it possible to combine chocolate with sugar and then remix it with cocoa butter to create a solid, already closely resembling today's eating chocolate. In 1847, British chocolate company J.S. Fry & Sons created the first solid edible chocolate bar from cocoa butter, cocoa powder and sugar.

5 You do not need to have a sweet tooth to recognise the **familiar** and popular names of the family-owned companies such as Cadbury, Mars and Hershey that accompanied in a chocolate boom in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Today, the average American **consumes** 5 kilograms of chocolate each year and more than $75 billion worldwide is spent on chocolate annually.

Adapted from Klein, C. (2014). The sweet history of chocolate. Retrieved from http://www.history.com/news/hungry-history/the-sweet-history-of-chocolate

Continued...

Question I

Instructions: For questions 36-45, identify the **BEST** meaning in context for each of the words in bold.

36. The first people to make chocolate were the **ancient** tribes of Mexico and Central America, including the Incas, Aztec and Mayans. (line 2)
    A. early
    B. recent
    C. modern
    D. standard

37. The Mayans **mixed** roasted ground cacao beans with water, chili peppers, and vanilla. (line 4)
    A. divided
    B. crossed
    C. crossed
    D. removed

38. In 1519, Hernando Cortez, a Spanish soldier was welcomed by Montezuma, the 16th-century Aztec emperor and was **served** a chocolate drink in a golden cup. (line 10)
    A. taken
    B. helped
    C. worked
    D. presented

39. Although the Spanish sweetened the bitter drink, one thing remained unchanged: chocolate was still a delicious symbol of **luxury**, wealth and power. (line 15)
    A. health
    B. poverty
    C. richness
    D. strength

40. Chocolate drink was **sipped** by royal lips, and only Spanish elites could pay for the expensive import. (line 16)
    A. eaten
    B. tasted
    C. picked
    D. chewed

41. It was very popular, but only the rich could **afford** it. (line 17)
    A. buy
    B. sell
    C. reject
    D. throw

42. Chocolate remained a treat reserved for upper classes until a Dutch chemist, Coenraad Johannes van Houten, designed and **invented** the cocoa press which modernised chocolate-making. (line 23)
    A. bought
    B. created

Continued...

C. destroyed
D. experimented

43. The powder could be mixed with liquids and other **ingredients** such as vanilla powder and sugar. (line 26)
A. metals
B. elements
C. requirements
D. combinations

44. You do not need to have a sweet tooth to recognise the **familiar** and popular names of the family-owned companies such as Cadbury, Mars and Hershey that accompanied in a chocolate boom in the late 1800s and early 1900s. (line 32)
A. new
B. funny
C. known
D. strange

45. Today, the average American **consumes** 5 kilograms of chocolate each year and more than $75 billion worldwide is spent on chocolate annually. (line 35)
A. eats
B. saves
C. stores
D. creates

(10 marks)

Question II
Instructions: For questions 46-55, identify the **BEST** answer.

46. In the beginning, chocolate was _____.
A. sports activities
B. a bitter, spicy drink
C. an inexpensive drink
D. a drink with sugar and milk

47. "*They*" (line 5) refers to the _____.
A. Incas
B. Aztecs
C. Mayans
D. Spanish

48. The Mayans worshipped a God of cacao because of the _____.
A. smell
B. taste and smell
C. healing properties
D. magical and spiritual qualities

Continued...

49. Who was Montezuma?
    A. He was a Dutch chemist.
    B. He was a Spanish soldier.
    C. He was the king of Spain.
    D. He was the 16th century Aztec emperor.

50. Which of the following statements is **true**?
    A. Montezuma took cacao seeds back to Spain.
    B. Hernando Cortez liked the taste of the chocolate drink.
    C. Hernando Cortez introduced chocolate drink to Montezuma.
    D. The Spanish added milk and sugar to sweeten the bitter chocolate drink.

51. Only some people could afford drinking chocolate because it was _____ .
    A. a secret
    B. expensive
    C. very popular
    D. a symbol of wealth and power

52. Based on paragraph 3, which of the followings is **not true**?
    A. Chocolate was kept a secret for nearly a century.
    B. Chocolate was a symbol of luxury, wealth and power.
    C. Chocolate was a popular drink among the rich people.
    D. Chocolate was introduced to French people by King Louis XIII.

53. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
    A. The powder made chocolate drinks much easier.
    B. The cocoa powder could be mixed with liquids and other ingredients.
    C. A solid bar was created by combining the cocoa with sugar and cocoa butter.
    D. Coenraad Johannes van Houten invented a cocoa press and modernised the chocolate making process.

54. Who made the first edible chocolate bar?
    A. Hershey
    B. J.S. Fry & Sons
    C. Hernando Cortez
    D. Coenraad Johannes van Houten

55. What happened after the invention of the cocoa press?
    I. Chocolate remained a treat reserved for upper classes.
    II. Drinking chocolate had more of the smooth consistency.
    III. Chocolate is now a popular treat and everyone can afford it.
    IV. The popularity of chocolate quickly spread to other European courts and nobles.

    A. I and II
    B. I and IV
    C. II and III
    D. III and IV

(10 marks)

Continued...

Question III

Instructions: For question 56-60, Choose **A** if the statement is **TRUE** and **B** if the statement is **FALSE**.

56. The Incas, Aztec and Mayans were the ancient tribes of Mexico and Central America.
A. True B. False

57. Chocolate was first consumed by the Spanish people.
A. True B. False

58. The chocolate drunk by Mayan people was sweet and had an attractive smell.
A. True B. False

59. Chocolate drink was not popular among the rich people in Spain.
A. True B. False

60. Cadbury, Mars and Hershey are some of the companies that produce chocolate products.
A. True B. False

(5 marks)

SECTION C: WRITING [40 MARKS]

Instructions: Choose ONE of the topics below and write a four-paragraph essay of 300-350 words.

1. Getting a good night sleep is important. Describe the ways to sleep better.

2. Writing an essay can be challenging. Describe the steps involved in writing an effective essay.

3. Travelling is fun and exciting. Compare or contrast between travelling locally and travelling abroad.

4. Students are encouraged to develop a daily study habit. Compare or contrast between studying at home and studying at the library.

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